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NEWS	4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS	5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS	6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS	7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS	8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS	9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL
NEWS	10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS	12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS	14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
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NEWS	17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
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NEWS	19	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS	20	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	21	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS	22	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS	23	Jul 19	NTIS to be reloaded July 28, 2002
NEWS	24	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS EXPRESS			February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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=> s bis-arsenical molecule

L1 3 BIS-ARSENICAL MOLECULE

=> s modified fluorescein arsenical helix binder

L2 4 MODIFIED FLUORESC EIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER

=> d l2 ti abs ibib tot

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -  
AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE  
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified

polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE  
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -

INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p  
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122  
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124  
US 2000-502664 20000211  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -

AN AAM48099 peptide DGENE  
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use

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INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
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US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilized on a solid support.

AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121

NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FLASH) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FLASH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized FLASH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FLASH compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FLASH target sequence motif;

its (2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at

N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a FLASH target sequence motif comprises:

(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;

(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FLASH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FLASH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FLASH compound; or

(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FLASH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FLASH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

solid (3) a kit comprising a modified FLASH compound immobilized on a support; and

(4) a modified FLASH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

an USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FLASH compound

can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345

TITLE. Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.

DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23

INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

COUNTRY COUNT: 22

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P  
20000124

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Method of affinity purifying proteins using modified bis-arsenical fluorescein

AB The present invention features methods for purifying polypeptides of interest using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FLASH) compd. immobilized on a solid support. An exemplary FLASH target sequence motif is also presented. Examples of modification of the FLASH compd. which allow immobilization to a solid support are also provided. The present invention also provides DNA constructs for producing a dual affinity tagged polypeptide and methods for purifn. thereof. Human kinesin constructs C-terminally tagged with the peptide WEAAAREACCRECCARA (specifically chelating with .beta.-alanine-modified FLASH, prepn. given) were expressed in Escherichia coli and purified using beads contg. .beta.-alanine-modified FLASH. Protein was eluted using 1,2-ethanedithiol.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545718 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:149588

TITLE: Method of affinity purifying proteins using modified bis-arsenical fluorescein

INVENTOR(S): Vale, Ronald D.; Thorn, Kurt; Cooke, Roger; Matuska, Marija; Naber, Nariman

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	WO 2001-US2214
WO 2001053325	B	20020307	20010122
W: AU, CA, JP			
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR			
AU 2001031086	A5	20010731	AU 2001-31086
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		US 2000-178054P	P 20000124
		US 2000-502664	A 20000211
		WO 2001-US2214	W 20010122
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 135:149588	

=> d 11 ti abs ibib tot

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilised on a solid support -

AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE

AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE

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INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122

PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124

US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

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from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48099 peptide DGENE  
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 INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p  
 APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122  
 PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124  
 US 2000-502664 20000211  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
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 (2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its  
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 (ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FlAsH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FlAsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlAsH compound; or  
 (iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FlAsH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FlAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or  
 (3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized on a solid

support; and

(4) a modified FLAsH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

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Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345  
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.  
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23  
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA  
COUNTRY COUNT: 22  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
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WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
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WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P  
20000124



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NEWS	24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS	25	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS	26	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS	27	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS	28	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
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NEWS	36	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS	37	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS	38	Dec 30	ISMEC no longer available
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NEWS	40	Jan 21	PHARMAML offering one free connect hour in February 2003
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NEWS	42	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS	43	Feb 24	METADEx enhancements
NEWS	44	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
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NEWS 46 Feb 26 NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation  
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 NEWS 53 Mar 24 Indexing from 1957 to 1966 added to records in CA/CAPLUS

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                   AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003

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 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	0.42

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=> s fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound  
L1 3 FLUORESCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND

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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide  
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support -  
AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE  
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest  
comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder  
(FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution  
containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence  
motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised  
FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH  
compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest  
from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified  
polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant,  
prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein  
from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified  
bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex  
containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can  
be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH  
compound can be adapted for use in many different types of  
chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE  
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude  
polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein  
arsenical helix binder  
compound** immobilised on a solid support -  
INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p  
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122  
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124  
US 2000-502664 20000211  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]  
DESCRIPTION: Fluorescein arsenical helix peptide.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide  
extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical  
helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid  
support -  
AN AAM48099 peptide DGENE  
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest  
comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder  
(FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution

1/24/00

containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FLASH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FLASH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FLASH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FLASH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48099 peptide DGENE  
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -  
INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p  
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122  
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124  
US 2000-502664 20000211  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]  
DESCRIPTION: Fluorescein arsenical helix binder target sequence motif.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilized on a solid support.

AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121

NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FLASH) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FLASH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized FLASH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FLASH compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FLASH target sequence motif;

(2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a FLASH target sequence motif comprises:

(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;

(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FLASH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FLASH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FLASH compound; or

(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FLASH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FLASH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of

polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

(3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized on a solid support; and

(4) a modified FlAsH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345  
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or  
crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified  
**Fluorescein arsenical helix  
binder compound** immobilized on a solid  
support.  
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23  
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA  
COUNTRY COUNT: 22  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
-----					
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
-----			
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
-----		
AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P  
20000124

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:04 ON 09 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOBUSINESS, WPIDS,  
BIOSIS, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CABA, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:43:00 ON  
09 APR 2003

L1 3 S FLUORESCCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND

```
=> s Flash
L2      230023 FLASH

=> s l1 and tautomer
L3      0 L1 AND TAUTOMER

=> s l1 and l2
L4      3 L1 AND L2

=> s l4 and acylation
L5      1 L4 AND ACYLATION

=> d l5 ti abs ibib tot
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L5  ANSWER 1 OF 1  WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI  Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide
    extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical
    helix binder compound immobilized on a solid
    support.
AN  2001-602285 [68]  WPIDS
AB  WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121
    NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises
    contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH)
    compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing
    modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif,
    under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized
    FlAsH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized
    FlAsH compound.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
    (1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a
    selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide
    and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple
    cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FlAsH
    target sequence motif;
    (2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its
    N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a
    FlAsH target sequence motif comprises:
    (i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of
    interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from
    the cells;
    (ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an
    affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to
    affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FlAsH compounds immobilized
    on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow
    binding of polypeptide to FlAsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide
    from immobilized FlAsH compound; or
    (iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FlAsH
    compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to
    immobilized FlAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the
    polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of
    polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from
    affinity resin; or
    (3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized
    on a solid support; and
    (4) a modified FlAsH of formula (I), its tautomers,
    anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation
    reaction using any amino acid.
    USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a
    cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide
    extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an
    eukaryote (claimed).
    ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a
    single purification step. The specific reaction between modified
    bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex
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containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized **FLAsH** compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.  
Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345  
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilized on a solid support.  
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23  
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA  
COUNTRY COUNT: 22  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
-----					
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
-----			
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
-----		
AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P  
20000124

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:04 ON 09 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOBUSINESS, WPIDS, BIOSIS, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CABA, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:43:00 ON 09 APR 2003

L1 3 S FLUORESC EIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND  
L2 230023 S FLASH  
L3 0 S L1 AND TAUTOMER  
L4 3 S L1 AND L2  
L5 1 S L4 AND ACYLATION

=> s protein isolation  
L6 10485 PROTEIN ISOLATION

=> s l1 and modified  
L7 3 L1 AND MODIFIED

=> s tautomer  
L8 6374 TAUTOMER

=> s anhydride

L9 265971 ANHYDRIDE

=> s 19 and 18

L10 1266 L9 AND L8

=> s 110 and salt

L11 1129 L10 AND SALT

=> s 111 and 11

L12 0 L11 AND L1

=> s 111 and fluorescein

L13 20 L11 AND FLUORESCEIN

=> d 113 ti abs ibib tot

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use  
AB The present invention relates generally to oligonucleotide analogues that include novel protein nucleic acid molecules (PNAs), particularly monomers, dimers, oligomers thereof and methods of making and using these oligonucleotide analogues. The PNAs of the present invention are characterized as including a variety of classes of molecules, such as, for example, hydroxyproline peptide nucleic acids (HypNA), and serine peptide nucleic acids (SerNA). The invention includes monomers, homodimers, heterodimers, homopolymers and heteropolymers of these and other oligonucleotide analogues. The present invention includes methods of using these oligonucleotide analogues in the detection and separating of nucleic acid molecules, including uses that include the utilization of oligonucleotide analogues on a solid support. The present invention also includes methods for purifying or separating nucleic acids, such as mRNA molecules, by hybridization with the oligonucleotides of the present invention. The present invention also includes the use of oligonucleotides of the present invention in antisense and homologous recombination constructs and methods.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:86184 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use  
INVENTOR(S): Efimov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Fernandez, Joseph, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Archdeacon, Dorothy, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Archdeacon, John, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Chakhmakhcheva, Oksana, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Buryakova, Alla, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Choob, Mikhail, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Hondorp, Kyle, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003059789	A1	20030327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-72975	A1	20020209 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-805296, filed on 13 Mar 2001, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 2001-US811	20010313
	US 2000-189190P	20000314 (60)
	US 2000-250334P	20001130 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE, SUITE 205, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 6749

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dye conjugates  
AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:79329 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dye conjugates  
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES  
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, UNITED STATES  
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES  
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, UNITED STATES  
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applera Corporation, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES,  
94404 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003055257	A1	20030320
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-7253	A1	20011024 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2000-661206, filed on 14 Sep 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6372907 Division of Ser. No. US 1999-433093, filed on 3 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6191278		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PATTI SELAN, PATENT ADMINISTRATOR, APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	69		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3532		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorescent metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same  
AB The present invention is directed, in part, to fluorescent metal sensors for detecting metal ions, and methods of making and using the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:10710 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Fluorescent metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same  
INVENTOR(S): Lippard, Stephen J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES  
Burdette, Shawn, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003008405	A1	20030109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-124742	A1	20020417 (10)

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-284700P 20010417 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY HOAG LLP, PATENT GROUP, WORLD TRADE CENTER WEST,  
155 SEAPORT BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2600  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 2085  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use  
AB The present invention relates generally to oligonucleotide analogues that include novel protein nucleic acid molecules (PNAs), particularly monomers, dimers, oligomers thereof and methods of making and using these oligonucleotide analogues. The PNAs of the present invention are characterized as including a variety of classes of molecules, such as, for example, hydroxyproline peptide nucleic acids (HypNA), and serine peptide nucleic acids (SerNA). The invention includes monomers, homodimers, heterodimers, homopolymers and heteropolymers of these and other oligonucleotide analogues. The present invention includes methods of using these oligonucleotide analogues in the detection and separating of nucleic acid molecules, including uses that include the utilization of oligonucleotide analogues on a solid support. The present invention also includes methods for purifying or separating nucleic acids, such as mRNA molecules, by hybridization with the oligonucleotides of the present invention. The present invention also includes the use of oligonucleotides of the present invention in antisense and homologous recombination constructs and methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:280544 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use  
INVENTOR(S): Efimov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Fernandez, Joseph, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Archdeacon, Dorothy, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Archdeacon, John, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Chakhmakhcheva, Oksana, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Buryakova, Alla, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Choob, Mikhail, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES  
Hondorp, Kyle, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002155989	A1	20021024	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-805296	A1	20010313	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-189190P	20000314	(60)
	US 2000-250334P	20001130	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE, SUITE 205, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	96		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	5883		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes  
AB Compounds useful as inhibitors of PDE4 in the treatment of diseases regulated by the activation and degranulation of eosinophils, especially asthma, chronic bronchitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein j is 0 or 1, k is 0 or 1, m is 0, 1, or 2; n is 1 or 2; A is selected from the partial Formulas: ##STR2##

where q is 1, 2, or 3, W<sup>sup.3</sup> is --O--; --N(R<sup>sup.9</sup>)--; or --OC(.dbd.O)--; R<sup>sup.7</sup> is selected from --H; --(C<sub>sub.1</sub>-C<sub>sub.6</sub>) alkyl, --(C<sub>sub.2</sub>-C<sub>sub.6</sub>) alkenyl, or --(C<sub>sub.2</sub>-C<sub>sub.6</sub>) alkynyl substituted by 0 to 3 substituents R<sup>sup.10</sup>; --(CH<sub>sub.2</sub>)<sub>sub.u</sub>--(C<sub>sub.3</sub>-C<sub>sub.7</sub>) cycloalkyl where u is 0, 1 or 2, substituted by 0 to 3 R<sup>sup.10</sup>; and phenyl or benzyl substituted by 0 to 3 R<sup>sup.14</sup>; R<sup>sup.8</sup> is tetrazol-5-yl; 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl; 1,2,4-triazol-3-on-5-yl; 1,2,3-triazol-5-yl; imidazol-2-yl; imidazol-4-yl; imidazolidin-2-on-4-yl; 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl; 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-on-5-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-on-3-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-on-5-yl; 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; morpholinyl; parathiazinyl; oxazolyl; isoxazolyl; thiazolyl; isothiazolyl; pyrrolyl; pyrazolyl; succinimidyl; glutarimidyl; pyrrolidonyl; 2-piperidonyl; 2-pyridonyl; 4-pyridonyl; pyridazin-3-onyl; pyridyl; pyrimidinyl; pyrazinyl; pyridazinyl; indolyl; indolinyl; isoindolinyl; benzo[b]furanyl; 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl; 1,3-dihydroisobenzofuranyl; 2H-1-benzopyranyl; 2-H-chromenyl; chromanyl; benzothienyl; 1H-indazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzoxazolyl; benzisoxazolyl; benzothiazolyl; benzotriazolyl; benzotriazinyl; phthalazinyl; 1,8-naphthyridinyl; quinolinyl; isoquinolinyl; quinazolinyl; quinoxalinyl; pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidinyl; pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl; pyridopyridinyl; pteridinyl; or 1H-purinyl; or A is selected from phosphorous and sulfur acid groups; W is --O--; --S(.dbd.O)<sub>sub.t</sub>--, where t is 0, 1, or 2; or --N(R<sup>sup.3</sup>)--; Y is .dbd.C(R<sup>sup.1</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>)--; or --[N(O)<sub>sub.k</sub>] where k is 0 or 1; R<sup>sup.4</sup>, R<sup>sup.5</sup> and R<sup>sup.6</sup> are (1) --H; provided that R<sup>sup.5</sup> and R<sup>sup.6</sup> are not both --H at the same time, --F; --Cl; --(C<sub>sub.2</sub>-C<sub>sub.4</sub>) alkynyl; --R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --OR<sup>sup.16</sup>; --S(.dbd.O)<sub>sub.p</sub>R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --C(.dbd.O)R<sup>sup.16</sup>, --C(.dbd.O)OR<sup>sup.16</sup>, --C(.dbd.O)OR<sup>sup.16</sup>; --OC(.dbd.O)R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --CN; --NO<sub>sub.2</sub>; --C(.dbd.O)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --OC(.dbd.O)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>C(.dbd.O)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>C(.dbd.NR<sup>sup.12</sup>)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>C(.dbd.NCN)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>C(.dbd.N--NO<sub>sub.2</sub>)NR<sup>sup.15</sup>R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --C(.dbd.NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>)NR<sup>sup.15</sup>R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --CH<sub>sub.2</sub>C(.dbd.NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --OC(.dbd.NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --OC(.dbd.N--NO<sub>sub.2</sub>)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --CH<sub>sub.2</sub>NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>C(.dbd.O)R<sup>sup.16</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>C(.dbd.O)OR<sup>sup.16</sup>; .dbd.NOR<sup>sup.16</sup>; --NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>S(.dbd.O)<sub>sub.p</sub>R<sup>sup.17</sup> --S(.dbd.O)<sub>sub.p</sub>NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; and --CH<sub>sub.2</sub>C(.dbd.NR<sup>sup.12</sup><sub>sub.a</sub>)NR<sup>sup.16</sup>R<sup>sup.17</sup>; (2) --(C<sub>sub.1</sub>-C<sub>sub.4</sub>) alkyl including dimethyl and --(C<sub>sub.1</sub>-C<sub>sub.4</sub>) alkoxy substituted with 0 to 3 substituents --F or --Cl; or 0 or 1 substituent (C<sub>sub.1</sub>-C<sub>sub.2</sub>) alkoxy carbonyl-, (C<sub>sub.1</sub>-C<sub>sub.2</sub>) alkyl carbonyl-, or (C<sub>sub.1</sub>-C<sub>sub.2</sub>) alkyl carbonyloxy-; or (3) an aryl or heterocyclic moiety; or (4) R<sup>sup.5</sup> and R<sup>sup.6</sup> are taken together to form a moiety of partial Formulas (1.3.1) through (1.3.15): ##STR3##

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206794 USPATFULL

TITLE: Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes

INVENTOR(S): Magee, Thomas Victor, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES  
Marfat, Anthony, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES  
Chambers, Robert James, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002111495	A1	20020815
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62811	A1	20020131 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-265240P	20010131 (60)
	US 1997-43403P	19970404 (60)
	US 1998-105120P	19981021 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PFIZER INC, 150 EAST 42ND STREET, 5TH FLOOR - STOP 49, NEW YORK, NY, 10017-5612	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	7710	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI **Fluorescein**-based metal sensors, and methods of making and  
using the same  
AB The present invention is directed, in part, to **fluorescein**  
-based ligands for detection of metal ions, and methods of making and  
using the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:198597 USPATFULL  
TITLE: **Fluorescein**-based metal sensors, and methods  
of making and using the same  
INVENTOR(S): Lippard, Stephen J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES  
Burdette, Shawn, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES  
Hilderbrand, Scott, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES  
Tsien, Roger Y., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
Walkup, Grant K., Hudson, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002106697	A1	20020808
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-901466	A1	20010709 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-216872P	20000707 (60)
	US 2000-216875P	20000707 (60)
	US 2001-284384P	20010417 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FOLEY, HOAG & ELIOT, LLP, PATENT GROUP, ONE POST OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, MA, 02109	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	49	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	14 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2932	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Inhibitors of inflammation and reperfusion injury and methods of use  
thereof



AB The invention provides a novel class of substituted isoindolinone derivatives. Pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of making and using the compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, prodrugs, or mixtures thereof are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:179252 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Inhibitors of inflammation and reperfusion injury and methods of use thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Jagtap, Prakash, Beverly, MA, UNITED STATES  
Southan, Garry, Salem, MA, UNITED STATES  
Salzman, Andrew, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES  
Szabo, Csaba, Gloucester, MA, UNITED STATES  
Ram, Siya, Winchester, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002095044	A1	20020718
	US 6534651	B2	20030318
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-766053	A1	20010119 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-195622P	20000406 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ivor R. Elrifi Ph.D., Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C, One Financial Center, Boston, MA, 02111	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1345	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Immunogenic conjugates of Gram-negative bacterial autoinducer molecules  
AB The present invention relates to an immunogenic conjugate comprising a carrier molecule coupled to an autoinducer of a Gram negative bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate, when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, forms a suitable vaccine for mammals to prevent infection by the Gram negative bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate is also used to raise and subsequently isolate antibodies or binding portions thereof which are capable of recognizing and binding to the autoinducer. The antibodies or binding portions thereof are utilized in a method of treating infections, a method of inhibiting autoinducer activity, and in diagnostic assays which detect the presence of autoinducers or autoinducer antagonists in fluid or tissue samples.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:122261 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Immunogenic conjugates of Gram-negative bacterial autoinducer molecules  
INVENTOR(S): Kende, Andrew S., Pittsford, NY, United States  
Iglewski, Barbara H., Fairport, NY, United States  
Smith, Roger, Rochester, NY, United States  
Phipps, Richard P., Pittsford, NY, United States  
Pearson, James P., Fremont, CA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6395282	B1	20020528
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-293687		19990416 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-82025P	19980416 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Devi, S.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nixon Peabody LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1633	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dye peptide conjugates  
 AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:81627 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dye peptide conjugates  
 INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States  
 Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, United States  
 Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, United States  
 Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, United States  
 Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Apptera Corporation, Foster City, CA, United States  
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6372907	B1	20020416
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-661206		20000914 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-433093, filed on 3 Nov 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6191278		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Raymond, Richard L.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Truong, Tamthom N.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Andrus, Alex, Pease, Ann Caviani		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3737		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Ligands for phosphatase binding assay  
 AB Disclosed are new ligands for use in a binding assay for proteases and phosphatases, which contain cysteine in their binding sites or as a necessary structural component for enzymatic binding. The sulfhydryl group of cysteine is the nucleophilic group in the enzyme's mechanistic proteolytic and hydrolytic properties. The assay can be used to determine the ability of new, unknown ligands and mixtures of compounds to competitively bind with the enzyme versus a known binding agent for the enzyme, e.g., a known enzyme inhibitor. By the use of a mutant form of the natural or native wild-type enzyme, in which serine, or another

amino acid, e.g., alanine, replaces cysteine, the problem of interference from extraneous oxidizing and alkylating agents in the assay procedure is overcome. The interference arises because of oxidation or alkylation of the sulfhydryl, --SH (or --S<sup>sup</sup>.), in the cysteine, which then adversely affects the binding ability of the enzyme. Specifically disclosed is an assay for tyrosine phosphatases and cysteine proteases, including caspases and cathepsins, e.g., Cathepsin K(02), utilizing scintillation proximity assay (SPA) technology. The assay has important applications in the discovery of compounds for the treatment and study of, for example, diabetes, immunosuppression, cancer, Alzheimer's disease and osteoporosis. The novel feature of the use of a mutant enzyme can be extended to its use in a wide variety of conventional colorimetric, photometric, spectrophotometric, radioimmunoassay and ligand-binding competitive assays.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34533 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Ligands for phosphatase binding assay  
 INVENTOR(S): Desmarais, Sylvie, Lachine, CANADA  
 Zamboni, Robert, Pointe Claire, CANADA  
 Friesen, Richard, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA  
 LeBlanc, Yves, Kirkland, CANADA  
 Dufresne, Claude, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA  
 Young, Robert N., Senneville, CANADA  
 Roy, Patrick, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Kirkland, CANADA (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6348572	B1	20020219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-69138		19980429 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-964308, filed on 4 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6066715		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-30141P	19961112 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Low, Christopher S. F.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lukton, David	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Durette, Philippe L., Winokur, Melvin, Quagliato, Carol S.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2383	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

AB The present invention relates to novel fluorescent dyes, novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of caspases and other enzymes involved in apoptosis in whole cells, cell lines and tissue samples derived from any living organism or organ. The reporter molecules and assay processes can be used in drug screening procedures to identify compounds which act as inhibitors or inducers of the caspase cascade in whole cells or tissues. The reagents and assays described herein are also useful for determining the chemosensitivity of human cancer cells to treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs. The present

invention also relates to novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of type 2 methionine aminopeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, calpain, aminopeptidase, HIV protease, adenovirus protease, HSV-1 protease, HCMV protease and HCV protease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:19420 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eckard, San Diego, CA, United States  
Cai, Sui Xiong, San Diego, CA, United States  
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States  
Drewe, John A., Costa Mesa, CA, United States  
Zhang, Han-Zhong, Irvine, CA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytovia, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6342611	B1	20020129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-168888		19981009 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-61582P	19971010 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ceperley, Mary E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	41	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	4372	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

AB The present invention relates to novel fluorescent dyes, novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of caspases and other enzymes involved in apoptosis in whole cells, cell lines and tissue samples derived from any living organism or organ. The reporter molecules and assay processes can be used in drug screening procedures to identify compounds which act as inhibitors or inducers of the caspase cascade in whole cells or tissues. The reagents and assays described herein are also useful for determining the chemosensitivity of human cancer cells to treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs. The present invention also relates to novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of type 2 methionine aminopeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, calpain, aminopeptidase, HIV protease, adenovirus protease, HSV-1 protease, HCMV protease and HCV protease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:1317 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui Xiong, San Diego, CA, United States  
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States  
Drewe, John A., Costa Mesa, CA, United States  
Zhang, Han-Zhong, Irvine, CA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytovia, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6335429	B1	20020101
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-521650		20000308 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1998-168888, filed on 9 Oct 1998		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-145746P	19980303 (60)
	US 1997-61582P	19971010 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ceperley, Mary E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	4329	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids  
AB The invention concerns pyrrolo-[3,2-d]pyrimidine, pyrazolo-[4,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrimidine-furanosides i.e. so-called C-nucleosides of the general formulae I-V ##STR1##

or appropriate derivatives as well as processes for their production.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208994 USPATFULL  
TITLE: C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids  
INVENTOR(S): Muhlegger, Klaus, Polling, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Von Der Eltz, Herbert, Weilheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Seela, Frank, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Rosemeyer, Helmet, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6320035	B1	20011120
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-695210		20001025 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1997-929068, filed on 15 Sep 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6174998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-EP1051, filed on 12 Mar 1996		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1995-19509038	19950314
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Riley, Jezia	

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin Kahn, PLLC  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 1557  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dyes and conjugates thereof  
AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:26041 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dyes and conjugates thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States  
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, United States  
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, United States  
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, United States  
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PE Corporation, Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6191278	B1	20010220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-433093		19991103 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rotman, Alan L.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Desai, Rita		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Andrus, Alex, Pease, Ann		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3322		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids  
AB The invention concerns pyrrolo-[3,2-d]pyrimidine, pyrazolo-[4,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrimidine-furanosides i.e. so-called C-nucleosides of the general formulae I-V ##STR1##

or appropriate derivatives as well as processes for their production. The compounds are in particular suitable as substrates for RNA or DNA polymerases and can thus be incorporated into RNA or DNA oligonucleotides. Therefore the compounds are especially suitable for labelling and for detecting nucleic acids and for DNA sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:8164 USPATFULL  
TITLE: C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids  
INVENTOR(S): Muhlegger, Klaus, Polling, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Von der Eltz, Herbert, Weilheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Seela, Frank, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of



PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rosemeyer, Helmet, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6174998	B1	20010116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-929068		19970915 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-EP1051, filed on 12 Mar 1996		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Riley, Jezia		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, PLLC		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	985		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Pyrimidine derivatives

AB A compound having the structure ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is H or a linker group; R.sup.24 is independently halo or C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 haloalkyl;

R.sup.25 is independently --SH, --OH, .dbd.S or .dbd.O;

A is independently N or C; and

M, taken together with the radical --A--C(--R.sup.25), completes an aryl or heteroaryl ring structure comprising 5 or 6 ring atoms wherein the heteroaryl ring comprises a single O ring heteroatom, a single N ring heteroatom, a single S ring heteroatom, a single O and a single N ring heteroatom separated by a carbon atom, a single S and a single N ring heteroatom separated by a carbon atom, 2 N ring heteroatoms separated by a carbon atom, or 3 N ring heteroatoms at least two of which are separated by a carbon atom, and wherein the aryl or heteroaryl ring carbon atoms are unsubstituted with other than H or at least 1 nonbridging ring carbon atom is substituted with R.sup.6 ;

R.sup.6 is independently H, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkenyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkynyl, NO.sub.2, N(R.sup.3).sub.2, C.tbd.N or halo, or an R.sup.6 is taken together with an adjacent R.sup.6 to complete a ring containing 5 or 6 ring atoms; and

R.sup.3 is a protecting group or H;

and tautomers, solvates and salts thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:167136 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Matteucci, Mark, Burlingame, CA, United States  
Jones, Robert J., Millbrae, CA, United States  
Lin, Kuei-Ying, Fremont, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6005096		19991221
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-436991		19950508 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-123505, filed on 17 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5502177

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Houtteman, Scott W.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hensley, Max D.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1378

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors or phosphotyrosine kinase activators for controlling cellular proliferation

AB A method of inhibiting the proliferation of B cells by using inhibitors of phosphotyrosine phosphatase can be used to regulate the immune response and to treat diseases such as leukemias or lymphomas marked by malignant proliferation of B cells or T cells. Antitumor activity is seen in vivo against tumors and against tumor cell lines. The use of such inhibitors can be combined with radiation, which produces a synergistic effect. Several types of inhibitors can be used, including: (1) compounds comprising a metal coordinate-covalently bound to an organic moiety that can form a five- or six-membered ring, in which the metal is preferably vanadium (IV); (2) compounds in which vanadium (IV) is coordinate-covalently bound to an organic moiety such as a hydroxamate, .alpha.-hydroxypyridinone, .alpha.-hydroxypyrrone, .alpha.-amino acid, hydroxycarbonyl, or thiohydroxamate; (3) coordinate-covalent complexes of vanadyl and cysteine or a derivative thereof; (4) nonhydrolyzable phosphotyrosine phosphatase analogues; (5) dephostatin; (6) 4-(fluoromethyl)phenyl phosphate and esterified derivatives; and (7) coordinate-covalent metal-organic compounds containing at least one oxo or peroxy ligand bound to the metal, in which the metal is preferably vanadium (V), molybdenum (VI), or tungsten (VI). Methods of stimulating signaling in T cells and conjugates of a modulator of phosphotyrosine metabolism with a specific binding partner for a B cell surface antigen are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:27669 USPATFULL

TITLE: Phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors or phosphotyrosine kinase activators for controlling cellular proliferation

INVENTOR(S): Schieven, Gary L., Seattle, WA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5877210		19990302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-465813		19950605 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-189330, filed on 31 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565491		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Ponnaluri, P.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	42 Drawing Figure(s); 36 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3952		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Anti-picornaviral agents

AB The present invention provides a group of novel compounds that inhibit the proteolytic activity of 3C proteases which are found in picornaviruses, particularly rhinoviruses. In picornaviruses the RNA genome is translated into a single large viral polyprotein precursor. The precursor demonstrates auto-proteolytic activity, cleaving itself into mature viral gene products. Therefore, compounds of the current invention are particularly useful in treating picornaviral infections by interrupting the processing of the viral gene products into mature and infectious viral particles. The current invention also provides a novel process the preparation of compounds of the current invention. The process entails the selective reduction of an imide intermediate representing a marked improvement over processes known in the art for making peptidyl-aldehydes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:124653 USPATFULL

TITLE: Anti-picornaviral agents

INVENTOR(S): Hammond, Marlys, Pasadena, CA, United States

Kaldor, Stephen W., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5821331		19981013
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-598307		19960208 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-86003, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5514778		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tsang, Cecilia J.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lukton, David		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	McClain, Janet T., Cantrell, Paul R.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1534		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Anti-picornaviral agents

AB The present invention provides a group of novel compounds that inhibit the proteolytic activity of 3C proteases which are found in picornaviruses, particularly rhinoviruses. In picornaviruses the RNA genome is translated into a single large viral polyprotein precursor. The precursor demonstrates auto-proteolytic activity, cleaving itself into mature viral gene products. Therefore, compounds of the current invention are particularly useful in treating picornaviral infections by interrupting the processing of the viral gene products into mature and infectious viral particles. The current invention also provides a novel process the preparation of compounds of the current invention. The process entails the selective reduction of an imide intermediate representing a marked improvement over processes known in the art for making peptidyl-aldehydes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:38999 USPATFULL

TITLE: Anti-picornaviral agents

INVENTOR(S): Hammond, Marlys, Pasadena, CA, United States

Kaldor, Stephen W., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5514778		19960507
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-86003		19930701 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Chan, Christina Y.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lukton, David		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cantrell, Paul R.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1521		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Pyrimidine derivatives for labeled binding partners

AB A compound having the structure: ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is an oligonucleotide;

a is 1 and b is 0;

A is C or CH;

X is S, O, NH or NCH.sub.2 R.sup.6 ;

Z is taken together with A to form an aryl ring structure comprising 6 ring atoms wherein the aryl ring carbon atoms are unsubstituted with other than H or at least 1 nonbridging ring carbon atom is substituted with R.sup.6 or .dbd.O;

R.sup.6 is independently H, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkenyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkynyl, NO.sub.2, N(R.sup.3).sub.2, C.tbd.N or halo, or an R.sup.6 is taken together with an adjacent Z group R.sup.6 to complete a phenyl ring; and

R.sup.3 is a protecting group or H; and tautomers, solvates and salts thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:25064 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives for labeled binding partners  
 INVENTOR(S): Matteucci, Mark D., Burlingame, CA, United States  
 Jones, Robert J., Millbrae, CA, United States  
 Lin, Kuei-Ying, Fremont, CA, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States  
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5502177		19960326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-123505		19930917 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jones, W. Gary		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Houtteman, Scott		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hensley, Max D.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1328		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.